FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

Marching On.

Governor Hill's vetoes raise him to a high level of statesmanship in the public estimation. Stronger, sounder, more Democratic

state papers have not appeared. His prompt approval of the bill to relieve this metropolis from the operation of the old blue laws of thirty odd years ago, likewise tends to endear the Governor to the mass of intelligent citizens of all parties.

Apparently, the future has much in store for DAVID BENNETT HILL.

Moreover, it is a highly suggestive fact that the Republican party of New York, that great historic organization, as represented by te authorized delegates in the two Houses of the Legislature, has been for some months past diligently engaged in promoting the renown of Governor HILL, and in opening for him sure and straight avenues of distinction which neither he nor his friends could ever have expected.

Thus Jeffersonian Democracy is marching

O'Brien in Canada.

With one exception, all the newspapers published in this town agree in testifying through their telegraphed reports from Montreal to the enthusiastic reception of Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN. The exception is the New York Times, and so reckless and malleious are the attempts of its informant to belittle the numbers and the character of the audience which greeted the defender of Lans-DOWNE's persecuted tenantry, that we are willing out of charity to assume that a report concected for the Tory London Times was sent by mistake to our New York contemperary. Happily the facts cannot be slacken by the lying version of an enemy, and they prove that Irish-Canadiana need only to be told the truth about the Luggacorrae: business, to applied the motive of Mr. O'BREEN'S visit and pronounce a ringing verdict of popular reprobation on the brutal conduct of the Canadian Viceroy.

The monstrous assumption that Mr. C'Buren has no right to plead the cause of a persecuted pensantry in the country whence Lord Lansdowne has issued his eviction edict, is in evident accordance with Tory traditions and the truckling spirit of the provincial lickspittles who outdo the blind and savage Toryism of the Carlton Club. No Irish-Caundian whose heart bleeds for his unhappy kindred, no French-Canadian who lettes oppression and loves liberty, no Canadian Liberal of English or Scotch descent, will ask for explanation or apology from the advocate of equity and mercy. It is rather the Vicercy who owes a humble apology to the Canadian people for defying the national conviction that conciliation is a duty and coercion an outrage, proclaimed as this conviction has been in resolutions passed not only by provincial Legislatures but by the Parliament at Ottawa.

These authentic organs of Canadian judgment and conscience have despatched to Lord SALISBURY, the head of the British Government, an emphatic protest against the shameless substitution of the Crimes bill for the measures of agrarian relief and political improvement which the Unionists had promised and which Irishmen deserve. Was this but an empty protest, the perfunctory performance of lip-serving demagogues We should grossly affront the upright and fair-minded masses of the Canadian people by such an odious imputation. On the contrury we know right well that their remon strance came from the public heart and uttered the irrepressible sympathies of freemen. It is the pestiferous Orangemen of Canada who insult the great majority of their countrymen by treating the solemn affirmation of their Legislatures as a sham. A sham and mockery it would be if after Connda's deliberate averment that fair play and humanity require a suspension of evictions and a readjustment of rents in Ireland, instead of the nitiess coercion upon which the resolved, Mr. O'BRIEN were debarred from showing that the worst offender against the dictates of justice and compassion is their own Governor-General, who is eking out the rentals wrung from a starving tenentry by a salary from Canadian taxpayers. The Canadian people will be guilty of no such disgraceful inconsistency. They will not make themselves Lord Lansdowne's accomplices by attempting to gag an Irish patriot, when, pointing from the solemn protest of their Parliament against coercion and eviction to the flint-hearted occupant of the viceregal chair, he tells him, Thou art

The Indian Territory.

The circular inquiry addressed to Eastern Congressmen by a Kansas Board of Trade, asking their views upon opening to settle ment the Government's unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory, shows that this project will be renewed in the Fiftieth Congress.

So long as the question was whether bands of settlers, like those of PAYNE and Couch. should be suffered to go upon the vacant lands after being expressly warned off by the Government, there was only one side to it. The intruders had to be expelled that the laws might be enforced, as well as that good faith might be kept with the Indians. It is true that the Oklahoma lands had been coded back to the Government by the Creeks and Seminoles, and hence had become publie property: but this cession was coupled with a condition that no whites should settle upon the lands. Hence the Government was bound to drive off invaders and to pun-

ish the wilful breaking of the laws. But the Oklahoma question, as it came be fore the Forty-ninth Congress at its second session, and as it will come before the Fiftieth, is a different matter. The question now is whether, in case the free consent of the Creeks and Seminoles to renounce the present restriction in regard to white settlement can be purchased for a fair price, the Government shall open this portion of the

Indian Territory.

The answer which will first occur is that since the Indian Territory was designed for the use of the red men only, and since there are scores of tribes elsewhere who may have to be removed, it will be well to hold even the lands that have been ceded back, for the possible future use of these tribes. This was the view of the matter formerly taken almost universally; but of late years a wholly different consideration has acquired force Experience has shown that for a very large part of the Indians, including especially northern and mountain Indian Territory is not suit-The history of the Poncas, the Northern Cheyennes, and the Nez Percés, to cite only three very recent examples, shows the great mistake made in removing to this Territory Indians who are not fitted to live upon it. The mortality in the case of all three tribes was fearful, and in each instance the attempt to keep them in the Territory had to be abandoned. One of these tribes, the Northern Cheyennes, broke away from the reservation, committed fearful depredations in their efforts to escape to their northern homes, and were eventually forced back, after a terrible slaughter at the hands of the troops. Ultimately their own agent pleaded

to have the remnant of them sent north.

Thus it will be seen that the problem of the Indian Territory is no longer what it used to be. To transfer Arizona Apaches to Florida or Alabama is a different matter from transferring Sloux or Crows from northern Dakota and Montana to the Indian Territory. Again, it has been shown that the land occupied by the Indians in the Territory is out of all proportion in extent to their capabilities of using it. As a consequence, some of them have leased their grazing lands to white men in violation of the law. Moreover, people's views have very much changed of late as to the true method of civilizing the red men. Some old notions as to keeping them away as much as possible from the influences of white dvilization are now generally abandoned

While the West was thinly settled, it was necessary for the safety of the ploneers to keep the Indians apart; and when, in turn, the whites became more numerous and grasping, the bounds of the reservation saved the Indians from encroachment. But it has become a serious question whether this policy should not be modified. In particular, it has been pointed out that by selling some of their surplus lands to the Government, the Indians of the present generation would be able to enjoy means of improvement which they will otherwise never

The Indian Territory question will therefore come before the Fiftieth Congress in a shape entirely different from that which it would have taken even ten years ago.

The Color Line.

It appears that a national convention of colored men has been appointed to meet in Indianapolis next July, with the view of preparing and organizing for the next nalonal campaign. It is expected that conventions will be called in each State for the purpose of electing delegates to the Indianapolls convention.

Such a convention might be useful to a certain extent, and could not fall to be interesting, as almost all considerable political meetings of colored men are interesting not only in showing with what intelligence and public spirit the colored citizens regard and discuss problems of politics, but as indicating the sagacity with which they perceive the growth of their political importance a result of their being no longer regarded as sure voters of the same ticket.

Yet it is open to doubt if the colored citizens are wisest in insisting upon emphasizing the fact of their race. Why should they regard themselves as different from other citizens Why should they not try as much as possible to leave out of sight the question of race and seek to be fused and blended in the general mass of American citizenship? Are there any grievances which they may have to complain of which can be remedied otherwise than by the slow amelioration of public opinion and social custom, and the inevitable American tendency to equality of rights? The time for legislation in their regard has passed. Any special promises that they might force from political parties would never be fulfilled. The longer they continue to regard themselves as a special and aggrieved class, separated from other citizens, the slower will be the progress of which they are ambitious and which

they are steadily making.

We see no reason why the colored citizens need a convention in order to determine their political course for 1888 any more than the Sons of Ohlo or the Soclety of the Army of the Cumberland. And vet such a convention might be harmless enough, save in this respect, that it would be considered a proof of the unnecessary and, as we believe, untrue assumption that there should be anything exceptional and peculiar in the position of colored citizens. Their interests are those of other citizens. It is not for them to keep emphasizing the color line.

Stanley's Land March.

Four days after STANLEY, with his eight nundred or more people and many tons of baggage, had reached the foot of the Congo entaracts we hear of him at Banza Mundeka fifty-five miles further up the river, opposite his old station at Isanghila. He has made good progress in the first stage of his land march, especially when we consider that these four days include the time consumed n unloading the steamer and getting his inwieldy caravan under way. It can hardly be hoped that the same fortune will invariably attend his further movements, yet his trip to Albert Nyanza will be one of unusual elerity.

It is a striking illustration of the wonderful progress of geographical knowledge in these regions, that STANLEY's plans for reaching EMIN Pasha have been considerably hanged since he left Zanzibar by the latest liscoveries in the Congo basin. It was his purpose to debark his expedition at Stanley Falls and then take an overland line for Albert Nyanza, about five hundred miles away. It is now announced that after restablishing Tippu Tip at Stanley Falls, he will turn his steamers down the river about wenty miles to the Mburu affluent, which he will ascend.

It is only within a few weeks that we have carned the results of Mr. WESTER'S voyage up the Mburu some time before the Arabs saptured Stanley Pool. He ascended the river for two days, finding it a deep, navigable stream, running through virgin forests, with many large villages of friendly natives skirting the river banks. He reports that this region, which he alone has yet visited, abounds with large herds of elephants It is not unlikely that STANLEY will be able. by means of the Mburu, to reduce his proposed land march to Albert Nyanza one

hundred miles, or even more. The initial trip of the only American steamer on the Upper Congo will be made for umanitarian instead of commercial purposes. A short time ago nearly one thouand porters toiled along the road around the cataracts, bearing on their heads the steel sections of the SANFORD expedition's steamer. Lieut. TAUNT expected, as soon as the Florida was launched at Stanley Pool, to take a long fourney up the Congo and Kassal Rivers, but the cable informs us that the

tcamer has been engaged to convey a part of the STANLEY expedition. Three Bosses.

Those that we speak of are in the Assemoly, and they are all Republicans.

The boss whirligig is J. W. HUSTED. He can twist his rulings and turn them with greater quickness and more helixoidal elasticity, than any other presiding officer we now recollect. The bose bulldozer is ZERUBBABEL EBWIN. In his line he is just as good as HUSTED for driving along the Republican majority and the Democratic minority, carcless of rules, precedents, and legislative decency.

The boss fool appears at present to be PETER K. McCann. He is the legislator who proposed a law to forbid agreements for future delivery of articles of commerce.

There hasn't been anything lately to beat that, not even Enwis's proposition to prohibit people from feeding sparrows.

As to the certainty of Mr. CLEVELAND'S having unanimous delegations from all the States next year, and getting renominated by acclamation, there is an awful deal of numbug and lying going around; and much of it proceeds from rather high places.

Well, well, this is a funny world, especially after the third year of a President's term has set in with a big lot of offices yet to be distributed to the deserving.

We are indebted to Mr. KRIFER of Ohio for a copy of his cration on Gen. GARPIELD. We cannot print it in full. A few specimen passages will give an idea of Mr. KEIPER's oratory: "To be esteemed a worthy citizen in the time and of the country in which he lived a man must be possessed of more fulness of life, more generosity of soul, and more love for his fellow men than was accounted neces-sary to good citizenship in past generations."

"Citizenship in our country includes sovereignty and power, or capacity to command or direct the affairs of

"A citizen of our country must be filled with the philanthropy incident to the perfected civilization grown up over the grave of the barbarism of the dead past."
"The people of this purified Union, being imbued with a spirit of personal integrity, demand of the statesman

a spirit of personal integrity, demand of the stateman freedom from corruption, and an exalted policy in keeping with their own lofty character."

"Garrier lived in an age and country where pure patriotism stamped the citizen with the majesty of greatness more than in any other age or devernment."

"Art and letters may satisfy restless genius, but physical heroism is necessary to inspire patriotism."

"He at least believed in substituting for the blind the sight of knowledge, and for the maniso the sanctuary of

rtable repose, reigned over by tender godlike or

After looking through Mr. KEIFER's address, which is full of just such passages as those, we can readily understand why so determined an effort was made to deter him from appearing yesterday at the unveiling of the GARFIELD statue and speaking his piece. It is plain that somebody who respected Gen. GARPIELD's memory, had read the oration beforehand. But we cannot understand why the courts were not appealed to to prevent the outrage.

Two laws have lately been passed against One, enacted at Albany, forbade pools on

races. The other, enacted by Congress, known as the Inter-State Commerce law, forbids pools among railroads

The first has finally been repealed, and the sooner the other experiences the same fate the better for the business of transportation. Without this law that business will be conducted much more economically for the public than it can be while the law exists.

Capt. LISTA, the latest explorer of Terra lel Fuego, has, in the interests of science, been applying the biscuit test to some of the natives there. It is known that few savages, unless they have long been acquainted with the whites, can eat the biscuit of civilization without unpleasant qualms. When DARWIN was in Terra del Fuego the natives he met ate his biscuits with avidity, but white mon were not strangers to them, and three or four of them had even been to Europe. Capt. LISTA and his biscuits were novelties where he happened to land. The Captain was at first a target for arrows, but the natives finally voted him a good fellow and accented his biscuits They could not digest them, however, and

cuits into the grass when they thought he was If Dr. Kane's Eskimos had relished salt pork as little as they liked hard bread, they would have let his caches alone and established a fine reputation for honesty. When Dr. CHALMERS while ago gave some biscuits to New Guinea natives, he was informed that they were not good to cat, but would be carefully treasured as keepsakes. They could eat almost anything. but they drew the line at biscuits

as the considerate creatures disliked to hurt

the white man's feelings, they threw the bis-

By Capt. McMickan's own statement, it appears that the commander of the Umbria was certainly not the author of any discourtesy to the party that went down the bay to meet Mr. O'BRIEN. It must be remembered that Capt. McMickan, besides being one of the ablest sailors on the Atlantic, and a gentleman of the truest quality, is a Scotchman, and hench natural follower of GLADSTONE.

ENGLAND ALONE REFUSES

The Gate City Guard Will Not be Allowed

ATLANTA, May 12.- England has finally refused to allow the Gate City Guard to visit that country with arms, and in consequence there s gnashing of teeth among the excursi-Yesterday as a final appeal Capt. J. F. Burke sabled as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., May 11. To Phelps, Minister, London, England:
Is the refusal of English Government to the Gate City Guard final ?

To this there came this afternoon the followng answer:

PRELES.

This is the culmination of the negotiations which began about six months ago, when Capt. Burke, through the Department of State, sought Minister Phelps's aid in securing per mission of the English Government to parade mission of the English Government to parade that country in arms. The reply of Mr. Phelps was that he had not presented the application because there was no precedent upon which such application could be granted, and if there was a precedent at all it was against granting it, because in 1884 Capt. Mike Whelan of Detroit had unsuccessfully sought the same permission.

granting it, because in 1884 Capt. Mike Whelan of Detroit had unsuccessfully sought the same permission.

Not satisfied with this disposition of the case Capt. Burke sought to interest the managers of of the American Exhibition in London. To the Chairman of the management Mayor Cooper of this city wrote and succeeded in securing his aid. Col. Thomas P. Stovall and other Americans in London called upon the Home Secretary, who received them very kindly, and expressed his confidence that there would be not denoted by the configuration of the security in the secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was the officer before whom the case should formally come.

When he received this information, Capt. Burke again wrote Minister Phelps narrating the progress of events, and asking him to call upon the Foreign Secretary. In reply he received yesterday morning the following letter:

Leaves of Fax United States.

Kin: I am directed by the Minister States.

Sin: I am directed by the Minister States with reference to the desire of the Gate City Guard of Atlanta to visit this country as a military organization, and tearly to obtain for you the desired permission, for reasons already communicated to the Secretary of Baize. I have the boner to be sir, your obedient servant.

His said Capt. Burke, is an insult to every volunteer soldier in the United States. France.

This, said Capt. Burke, is an Insult to every volunteer soldier in the United States. France, Beigium, Germany, and Italy have agreed to receive us, and, when we approach the shores of Great Britain, it is demanded that we should cast off our uniforms, hide the American flag and creep through England like tramps. It is the universal opinion that the refusal was because of American sympathy toward the Irish. There is an angry and excited meeting of the Guard to-night, who are in anything but a pleasant mood. Tickets have been sold to a large number of excursionists, upon which the trin to England is the stipulation. The trip will have to be abandoned unless something unforceseen occurs.

Senator Vest Calls on Mr. Cleveland.

From the Baltimore Sun.
Senator Vest called at the White House yesterday for the drat time since the second term story was started. The President laughed quite heartily over the Senator's fame par in the various interviews credited to him on the subject of a second term, and remarked that he knew the story started with the Missouri Senator, because it contained a statement that he never made to any one else but him, and that was that "no one but his wife would believe him when he said he was not a capdidate for a second term." After talking the matter over pleasantly both concluded that no serious harm

The Tilden Trust. Arguments on the order issued on Saturday

Arguments of the order issued of Saturday, last by Judge Bonohue at the request of Mr. Delos McCurdy of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, against Carter & Ledyard for the executors and trustees of Samuel J. Tiden's will to show cause why the assecutors should not be restrained from transferring the residuary estate to the Tiden Trust, which was returnable yesterday, was postponed by consent of both sides to May 25.

THE PROFITS WERE ABOUT \$4,000,000.

Russell Sago Tells of a Transaction in which Jay Gould had a Hand. A group of railroad men collected in the antercom to the office of the Pacific Railroad Commission yesterday morning, waiting for proceedings to begin. There were whispers to the effect that Mr. Gould was to allow himself to be put on the rack, and this seemed possible, as Mr. Russell Bage had sent word that he could not appear till 12 o'clock. Just as the Commission got ready to begin, the towering form of Giovanni P. Morosini appeared and

In response to Mr. Anderson's questions, Mr. Morosini said he was a banker, and his office was at 71 Broadway. From 1879 to 1885 he was a member of the firm consisting of Jay Gould, George Gould, Washington Connor, and himself. At the time of the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific the firm's office was at 80 Broadway, and Mr. A. P. Begur was bookkeeper for the firm.

A book of purchase and sale of stocks, cash book, and ledger were kept in 1880. He did not have them now, and did not know where they were.

Q.—When did you last see them! A.—I can't tell. I had nothing to do with them. Mr. Connor had charge. Q.—When was the firm dissolved! A.—Dec. 31, 1885. Q.—Where have you been in business since the dissolution of the firm! A.—Same place, same office, with Conner. -Weil, haven't you talked with Mr. Conner about hemit. A.—No. sir.
Q.—You were asked about them at another investigalost, were you not? A.—Yes.
Q.—Didu' you tell Mr. Connor that when you were exmained they nearly bothered the life out of you about
he books? A.—Yes.
Q.—What did he say? A.—He said nothing. He smiled.
Q.—Didn't he tell you where they were? A.—No, he

did not.
Q.—Ever talk with Mr. Gould about them? A.—No; he is a man of few words, you know.
A.—But you were his partner? A.—But that's the kind of a man he is, you see, whether you are his partner or Q.—Are you atraid of Mr. Gould? A.—I'm not atraid Q.—Well, why didn't you ask Mr. Gould about the beeks? A.—I had nothing to do with them.

Mr. Anderson then gave up trying to tree the books, and asked who the customers of the firm were. Mr. Morosini said the firm simply did business for Mr. Gould, Mr. Connor being the member of the Exchange, and it was Mr. Morosini's duty to sign the checks. Mr. Morosini's recollections of the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific were very vague, especially where Mr. Gould was concerned.

O-Priod.

Q.—You know there was a meeting to ratify the consolids ton? A.—No, I knew nothing about a meeting.

Q.—Don't you recoilect signing papers relating to the ratification of the ounsolidation? A.—No, I don't, I sign

A.—Certainly not.

Mr. Anderson then produced the report of a ratification wherein Mr. Morosini had signed for 20,041% shares of stock, and Mr. Morosini, again spotting the carved oak over Mr. Anderson's head, said somebody must have put that \$2,000,000 worth of stock in his name for the sake of convenience, for he didn't own it, that was sure. He supposed he signed it because they told him to, for the mutual benefit of the parties concerned.

was sure. He supposed he signed it because they told him to, for the mutual benefit of the parties concerned.

Q.—Who is "they f" A.—Well. Mr. Genid and his friends. Of course if my pariners, who were directly interested, told mo it was my duty to sign I did it.

Bussell Sage and Sidnoy Dillon then appeared. Mr. Dillon only remained a moment, but Mr. Sage took the witness chair, and when asked what he did for a living said he was a banker, broker, and merchant. He surprised the Commissioner in a refreshing way by telling him that he knew where all his books were, and that they were at the service of the Commission. He became interested in Union Pacific in 1878, buying when it was 25 or 27. He bought at those rates a few thousand shares, and became a director. He couldn't remember how much Kansas Pacific he held at that time. He knew he held considerable Missouri Pacific, and in looking for feeders to that system got some Kansas Pacific. He was in frequent communication with Mr. Gould then.

He produced a memorandum, which he said a young man in his office had made out, showing his purchase and sale of Kansas Pacific stock. Large quantities had been sold to Mr. Gould. He remembered that before the consolidation he was a trustee of the consolidation how was a trustee of the consolidation mortgage, and Mr. Gould was the other, and he knew he must have had lots to do with the affair, but he couldn't for the life of him tell now just what it was. He was on a committee with Sidney Dillon and Henry Villard, representing the owners of the Kansas Pacific securities, and he knew that there were \$3,400..000 worth of bonds of the Union Pacific given for the securities.

securities, and he knew that there were \$3.400.000 worth of bonds of the Union Pacific given
for the securities.

There were meetings held to adjust this exchange, and as he was also a trustee of the
consolidated mortgage he practically met himself in those negotiations. Mr. Saae and Mr.
Gould also held as trustees 29.806 shares of
Denver Pacific stock. He was asked about the
stock, and seemed puzzled, and turned to
Lawyer Holmos, who started to prompt him.

"Oh, let Bim paddle his own canoe," said Mr.
Anderson, and turning to Mr. Sage, he asked if
he had the stock now. Mr. Sage condin't recollect, but thought he must have, till Mr. Anderson reminded him of a suit to remove Mr.
Gould and Mr. Sage from the trusteeship,
which he then remembered, but couldn't recall
the circumstances. Slowly the Commission
drew out the fact that in a suit which lasted
seven days Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage were relieved of the trusteeship, and that Mr. Gould
immediately bought the stock, giving for it St.
Joseph and Western at par, making about \$4.

000,000 out of the transaction.

Mr. Sage, when asked if he thought it was
proper for a trustee to buy the stock of which
he was a trustee, thought it might be under
certain circumstances, but he had really forgotten about the transaction. Mr. Sage also
testified that at the time of the consolidation
he owned 9.977 shares of Kansas Pacific and
about 15.000 shares of the Union Pacific.

Nathaniel Niles who was a Government di-

he owned 9,977 shares of Kansas Pacific and about 15,000 shares of the Union Pacific.

Nathaniel Niles, who was a Government director of the Union Pacific the year just previous to the consolidation, was next called, but he insisted that at this distance of time he was unable to recollect anything about it. He heard of the consolidation, about two months before it happened, from the newspapers. He couldn't even guess whether he was at the meeting of directors which voted for consolidation till Mr. Anderson showed him the records, which showed that he was there and voted for consolidation.

Q.—At the time of the consolidation did you or your family hold any Union Pacific stock? A.—It is possible I held 100 shares.

I heid 100 shares

This aroused Judge Dillon, who asked Mr. Niles if he did not know that it was against the law for a Government director to hold stock; and Mr. Niles said then that, recalling that, he could say positively he did not hold any stock. The examination of Mr. Sage will be continued to-day.

An Undalahed Codicil to Miss Wolfe's Will.

From the Churchman. The benefactions of Miss Catherine Wolfe were certainly most unremi ting and most intelligently bestowed, and the good she wrought is almost incalcula bio. Yet she fully intended to do much more, and was only prevented by her last sickness auddenly prevailing over her at a critical moment. It is said that a codicil o her will had been prepared at her dictation, by which more than one of her millions would have been placed at the disposal of the authorities of this diocess. But a: hand to sign it, a sudden faintness overcame her, and she was compelled to put off the signing to another oppor-tunity which never came to ber. Weariness at Inst prevented the full carrying out of the work of her hitherto unwearied life.

Might as Usual.

From the Buffulo Evening News. THE NEW YORK SUN of yesterday closed its urrent report of the great of: case with the following: "A prominent attorney gave it as his opinion this af ternoon that if any compliancy was established at all Messra. Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, and Am-brose McGregor, the three New York defendants could not be implicated according to the syldence introduces

up to the present time." reached this city when the announcement was talked of on the streets that the three New York men had been acquitted by direction of Judge Haight, no testimony having been produced to connect them with the case Tax Sex's reports of the case have been very faithful throughout the trial and its inferences have been, as will be seen, well founded.

Plat Fight at the Gedney House.

Thos. P. Dougherty, a broker, and Col. Fitch B. Wilder, a grain dealer, had a light on Wednesday night at the Gedney House, where they both are stop-ping. Dougherty owed Wilder \$170, and on Wednesday paid him \$100 on account. In the evening they met in paid him \$100 on account. In the evening they met in the hotel office. Wilder asked Bougherty for the other \$20; some unfriendly language was used, and bougherty pulled out a \$100 bit, got the cierk to change it, and paid wilder the amount demanded. Bougherty then sug-seated that Wilder leave the other, and the high for seated that Wilder leave the other, and the high for account country on Wilder's complain. He gave half for examination yesterday at Jefferson Warket.

Senator Plunkitt's Son Married.

George Edward Plunkitt, the only son of the nator from the Eleventh district, was married May 4 but there were few of his friends who knew of it uni somebody unknown to him inserted abstracts which is the wedding in a morning paper yesteriate. The 'ride is Miss Kastis A Crowley — she was born in cort Wayne Both her parents died some year age, and abe has lived in this city since she was orphaned. The wedding was very simple one. Miss Kass Rogers was the bridseand and Peter P. Brady was best man. The certainny was performed by Father Kerner. The happy pair are living at the Senator's house, it's West Fifty-draft street.

A Grim Celebration.

At the session of the Thirteen Club this even At the season of the Thirteen Court his even-inglet their headquarters 6 West Twenty-eighth street, there will be music and rejoicing over the change of hanging day from Friday to Thursday in Feter Amith's case. Completions among the thirteen times thirteen pasts and members will be thirteen undertakers, buttlet by the editors of the dayout.

THE OIL COVERIBACT CASE Testimony that Matthews Sought to Porce

BUFFALO, May 12 .- In the oil conspiracy case this morning Frederick G. Saxton, a saloon keeper, of Corry, Pennsylvania, testified that Albert A. Miller said in his saloon that he was sorry he left the employ of the Vacuum Oil Company and went off with the Buffalo gang, as he had lost all of his money, and that the suits brought by the Buffalo parties were a mere farce. Witness said he was authorized by Attorney Outerbridge of Rochester to get hold of certain letters which Miller said he had from C. B. Matthews, and which he said he would sell for \$500, as he wanted to get something out of them if he could. He would not let anybody see the letters until he got the money, but said that they were very valuable to the Everests.

Joseph Sterns of Boston was the next witness called.

he had a suit pending against the Everents for structure.

A.—Yes, at.

Q.—Ind he say to you that if he could get indement against the Veneum Company its could get the Everests behind the bars, and that that would be the only way he could force the Niandard Company to come to his terms and pay his pricest. A.—Yes, at.

Q.—Did Matthews say that he must win the civil suits against the Everests at all hazards in order to push a criminal indictment? A.—Yes, sir.

against the Krerests at all hasards in order to push a criminal indictment? A.-Yes, sir.

Mr. Matthews was recalled, and in answer to a question whether he said he wanted to get the Everests behind the bars so that the Standard Company would come to his terms he said: "No, sir. I have no recollection of ever saying anything of that kind."

Mr. Sterns was then recalled, and said that Matthews did say to him in Boston that Miller was a great liar, and that he must get the Everests behind the bars.

Arthur Aillsley of Boston corroborated the statement of Mr. Sterns, He said: "I was present at the time C. B. Matthews said so. I remember it distinctly."

J. Scott Wilkes, one of the two who conceived the idea of starting the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Works in 1881, was next called. He said that in 1881 C. B. Matthews talked to him about starting oil works in Buffalo, and at first he thought quite favorably of the new entorprise. He travelled for the Buffalo Works from March 15 until December, 1881, and never heard of any conspiracy to blow up the lubricating works. He was positive there was no talk of any accidents or unusual occurrence at the time of the blowing off of the valves. He did not consider it any upcommon occurrence.

Wilson was kept on the stand all the afternoon, and cross-examined upon many points which have already been gone over.

INTERESTING RACING NEWS.

To-morrow's Big Handleap-Phil Dwyer's

Next in interest to the Pool bill comes the Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap, to be run tomorrow. The race course at Gravesend was about the busiest place in the vicinity of New York vesterday. Mr. Philip Dwyer, having revestings on the previous evening was present He said that he had bought twenty-five head at a cost of \$40.165. "Are they all good ones?" inquired a SUN

reporter.
"We can't tell until we try them."

reporter.

"We can't tell until we try them."

"Did you buy Egmont, winner of the Troubadour Stakes, as reported?"

"No; I have not even seen the horse,"

"In Dwyer then made a round of inspection of his racing stable. The horses were all in fine condition. Tremont's box was empty. Trainer McCabe had taken the colt away to have his off forward hoof balanced and shod in the way Mr. Bonner said he would have it done if the colt belonged to him. Tremont's foot was higher and fuller on the outside than on the inside, causing a strain on the suspensory ligament. Young Luke accompanied Tremont to the blacksmith's. One of his fore feet was more unbalanced than the black wonder's.

The Hon. W. L. Scott's string of twenty racers, mostly juveniles, reached the race course in the afternoon, and so did six belonging to Pierre Lorillard, Jr.'s, stable. These, with late consignments from Mr. Withers, Green Morris, Campbell & Fenton, J. J. Christy, J. Stanton, and W. B. Gratz, already make an army of about 500 ready to engage in the equine battless of the first spring meeting of the new club. The track is the best in the country, and compotent judges say that it is two seconds faster than any other in this section.

A score of the Handicap candidates were sent in stiff trials, probably the last before they appear at the post. Capt, Sam Brown's colt Blue Wing made the fastest time for the 1% miles, running it in 2:10, quick enough to win the race, as a famous trainer remarked. Gen. Nay ran it in 2:13, Boaz moved like a winner, Hidalgo ran like a dark horse, Exile and Greenfield were in fine trim, and Himalaya loomed up as a prospective winner.

Enough will come to the post on Saturday to make a grand race for the Handicap. Secretary McIntyre announces these as probable starters, with weighta as follows: Barnum, 119; Hidalgo, 115; Exile, 115; Blue Wing, 112; Gen. Nay, 110; Mr. Withers's King Ernest-Mimi horse, 110; Boaz, 108; Wickham, 108; Quito, 106; Himalaya, 105; Alf Estill, 105; Free Knight, 106; Long Knight, 105; Blehmond,

ate reached the trace at 3:30, and great was the regoleing thereat. Interference with the betting last fall made the meeting a financial failure, the receipts falling \$14,000 short of ex-penditures. Mr. Dwyer said that if betting was not permitted the association would have to close the gates.

GOOD-BY TO THE CLIPPERS.

They Will Rush Things on the Long Race Around Cape Horn to 'Frisco. The clipper ships Charmer and Seminole

mally got away on their long race to San Francisco with the flood tide of yesterday afternoon. The distance is very nearly 17,000 miles as salling ships must go. very nearly 17,000 miles as sailing ships must go.

The Charmer is comparatively new, having been launched in 1883. She has made but one veyage to San launched in 1883. She has made but one veyage to San Francisco, and that took her i49 days. The Seminole's dusty ligurenessd, a full-blooded savage, tomahawk and sculping kulfe in hand, has stared the small boys of south street in the eye every year since 1895. The first year sinc oame out she plowed her way to fame by reaching her destination in 40 days. Since then she has several times covered it in a little over 180 days, and usever required more than 135. As the average run is 185 days, she is classed as a remarkably smart boat.

A good many of the merchants are betting on the Charmer, however, chiefly because Capt. Hatch, who is now in command, has been the master of the Seminole now in command, has been the master of the Seminole redding her famous career. On the other hand taptificate, for several ways has been her mate, under Capt. Hatch, for several ways he now has his reputation to make as skipper, her as he how has his reputation to make as skipper, her as he work. The result of the race will be known in about four months.

Mr. Martine Thanks the Mayor.

District Attorney Martine sent a letter to Mayor Rewitt yesterday thanking him for his part in the establishment of the third part of the General Sesthe establishment of the third part of the General res-sions, which has greatly facilitated the work in the Dis-trict Attorney's office. The letter also expresses pleas-ore that the Commissioners of the Ninking Fund have signed the lease of the new premises provided for the Receiver of Taxes, thus affording room in the General Sessions building for Part III.

The Future Shall Yet Be Bright!

o, the big city! The so-called Great Metropolis of the Western World:

ends of the earth; reating wealth enormously, and gathering it in from all quarters; Refuge of the poor and oppressed of all nations;

Truly cosmopolitan; trowded with people of all climes and countries under the sun: stioned at the gateway of commerce, taking toll of the rawing strangers from all parts, whose one wish is to gase upon its glory; alerful magnificent, a very Babylon for power and wealth and beauty.

o, the big city! hat is it now, and to what fate has it been subjected, ince Home Rule was exchanged for Republican Rule. The freedom of Democracy for the restraints of Fed-eralism!

amson, shorn of his locks, and bound in the hands of the Phillistines: fulliver, hampered by a horde of atomies with ropes of

Yea, or Prometheus, with a truly rural vulture gnawing at his vita's. The big city is the pray and plaything of men who know nothing about it. Who understand its needs about as a mole comprehends the culture of a corn crop, Who make it a stalking horse for hobbies,

Who use it as a lay figure upon which to drape the fool eries of fanatics. Fire people of the big city are not considered: For surely they have sense enough to know what I heat for themselves. test for themselves. They, the creators of untold wealth-

They, who manage and control the finances of the Con

tinent.
To the buc-die mind Broadway is as the banks of the Motawk. And Multerry street is but a lane in the forest Thus are the wise ruled by the ignorant, the many by

PERSONAL OBNERVATIONS.

Senstor Prank Hiscock and ex-Congressmen Hurd and LePevre sat chatting together in the Hoffman reading room yesterday morning, and the latter informed his companions that he had decided to quit politics forever and term his attention to ratiroading hereafter. Mr. Le Pevre has been returned to Congress from the Fourth Detrict of Ohio with so much regularity that he sould undoubtedly have remained in the seat had he so chosen. The glittering possibilities of a business career tempted the backelor statesman, and he has yielded. Hence-forth this city will be his home. He has become inter-ested with Calvin Brycs and Gen. Thomas in their Southern railroad system, and will probably act as their recepted manager.

Ex-Congressman Charles Matchell of the New Haven district—the one that used to be famous as the only sure Democratic district in all New England—has also had Democratic district in all New England—has also had emough of politics and is out of the arens. He thinks that politicians are born, not made, and that he wasn't built that way. Mr. Mitchell had two terms in Congress. His experience during his first term made him averse to going back again, but his friends told him that he would like it when he got used to it, and he tried a second term. He declined a renomination last fall, however, and a few days ago rented a house in this city. He will divide his time between here and New Haveh.

The complications that will arise from a continuation The complications that will arise from a continuation of the strike of the 12,000 miners in the Connellsville cohe region are likely to affect fully 50,000 employees in industries dependent on the high quality of coke that comes from western Pennaylvania. One of the furnaces in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works was blown out last Saturday on account of the lack of coke, and several furnaces in the Mahoning valley have been compelled to follow a similar course. A large proportion of the Connellsville output goes to the far West for use in the ore mills, but the short supplies of late have caused a great deal of uneasiness out there and they cannot continue operations if the strike keeps up much longer.

Prince Leopold, the grand nephew of Kaiser Wilhelm hief pastime has been driving in the Park, where he has been every morning and afternoon since his arrival. He has declined a number of invitations to dinner from prominent German citizens. He prefers to take his meals quietly with his suits. He was the guest of the

Bonanza J. W. Mackay, now in California, denice that

Bonansa J. W. Mackay, now in California, denies that Mrs. Mackay has taken the Crocker House on Knapp Hill, or that she will return to this country from Paris. Mrs. Mackay is attending to the education of her two sons, and Mr. Mackay says that that will not be completed for three years yet.

Detective Crystal of young Capt. McCullagh's command tells of a queer burgiary. There are still some nice dwellings left in Orchard street, and not long ago house cleaning was under way in one of them. While the family was at supper a third got in the parior while the family was at supper a third got in the parior, and a carpet. He had to make up his mind instantly which of the three articles he would take. He went for the carpet. He ripped it up, moved the plane all around to get the carpet clear, rolled up the stuff, and was getting away with his load, which was bigger than he was when a policeman collared him. "Then," says Mr. Crysaway with his load, which was bigger than he was, when a policeman collared him. "Then," says Mr. Crystal, "it was nip and tuck to see who the officer's club belonged to. I settled it in favor of the officer, and the family came out to see what the poor man had done."

Charles E. Coon, the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who makes the Fifth Avenue Hotel his per manent home, comes down to the reading room about 9 o'clock every morning with a bundle of daily newspapers. If the chair by the window at the further end of the room is occupied, he waits until it is vacated, and then seating himself with his long legs crossed so as to serve for a table for his papers, he reads every line of the news of the day.

The veterans at the "distinguished guests" table at

The veterans at the "distinguished guests" table at the Delmonico banquets seldom do more than nibble at the tempting foods set before them. Many of them also call for apollinaris instead of champagns. They are too careful of their stomachs to run through all the dishes on the menu card of every banquet they attend. Chauncey Depew, for instance, sate little or nothing and drinks apollinaris. Senator Hiscock, who is deluged with invitations since he succeeded Warner Miller. never touches the fancy dishes, but he takes one or two eat and sipped apollinaris. Gen Horace Porter toyed daintily with each dish in turn, but took little of any, and so did Joseph H. Choate. All of them, however, had plenty of time to digest their meal for Theodore consevelt's speech lasted over an hour. The result was that all the other speakers were told to keep as near to fifteen-minute limit as possible.

Ex-Gov. Routt of Colorado and Peter Campbell of Ex-Gov. Routt of Colorado and Peter Campbell of Washington are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They are largely interested in the new cattle trust. The Governor and his associates have already secured the cooperation of a majority of the owners of the cattle ranges of the West, and they expect that those not already in the trust will soon join it. Said a member of it yesterday: "As things are at present, the cattle men of the West are virtually at the mercy of the packer kings of Chicago. They know the princes of still as leaves the said of the packer in the said of th care. They keep the prices of cattle as low as they pos-ably can while making no reduction to purchasers of beef. We intend to kill our cattle at Kansas City to make the profit on the hide, tallow, and offal, and to sell our beef at a figure that, while benefiting the con-sumers, will give us larger profits. In short, we intend that our organization shall be to our trade what the cotton seed trust is to that interest, only we intend the range owners shall more directly share any profits tha

Mr. Maurice Bernhardt, who was to have joined his fond mother at Omaha and accompanied her thence to California, appears to prefer the Capua-like pleasures of New York to the dusty designs of a transcommenta-trip. He may be seen late every afternoon in Central Park riding in a honsom and industriously puffing a ci-garette as he indolently leans over the apron of the ve-hicle. Mr. Bernhardt is a tall and slender youth, with nicle. Mr. Bernhardt is a tall and slender youth, with passable features, a straight-drawn mouth, thin lips, and an air of wearled vacuity.

Mrs. Langtry's admirers have lately noticed a sad fall-ing off in her looks as she rolls past them in her victoria. Her pallor and her languid air have something to do with the change, but some other reason had to be ad duced for the very marked difference in her appearance.
It now turns out that the Jersey Lily has had her hair
cut in boy fashion. The experiment, in the opinion of

ounoisseurs, has not proved a success. Mayor Hewitt's habit of talking out loud sometimes when he is being "buzzed" in his office proved a little appleasant for ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Jr., yesterday. Mr. Ely weighs about 80% pounds, while Tom Costigan, Su-pervisor of the City Record, weighs about 350 pounds. Mr. Ely has been a frequent visitor to the Mayor's office scently, and is said to have been looking after place for friends. Yesterday, after the ex-Mayor had "buzzed" the Mayor some time, Mayor Hewitt got up and went over to Secretary Berry, and a colloquy something like

Mayor Hewitt-Is there such a place in the city Gov Secretary Berry-No: nothing of the kind, unless it to

the Supervisor of the City Record, Mr. Costigan.

Mayor Hewitt (to Mr. Eiv)—is that the place you want? Ex.Mayor Bly nodded an affirmative. Mayor Hewitt-Well, I'll tell you what I will do: It you will fill Costigan's place I will appoint you.

Then the Mayor laughed heartily, as did several persons present who could not help overhearing. Mr. Ely did not laugh.

QUEER WRINKLES

A Tollsome Journey. She (to base bull player)—What is the dis-ance around the bases to the home plate. Mr. Giant? Mr. Giant (sadiy)—About three thousand miles.

At the Cattle Show. Mias Gushington (eyes rivoted on the cow)— sp't she lovely. Mr. Callow? Mr. Callow eyes rivoted on the pretty, but impossible, milk maid)—Ya as.

Wanted Something Later. "Here you are, gents," vociferated a small boy on the grand stand at the Polo grounds, "Lives of the New York Sisse lital Players, only ten cents." "Have you got 'leaths of the New York Mass Ball Players!" asked a gentiemen who was evidently willing to pay any price for!

Not Very Encouraging. He had told her of his love in words as forvid as he could, and was feverishly awaiting her reply.

"How old are you. Mr. Sissy?" asked the girl in a low, awast tone.

"I'm—ab—thieteen."

"Will, the idea of a little to! like you talking love!"

Appreciates a Good Cow.

She was admiring Fernwood Lily, the famous ternsey.
"Three hundred and fifty pounds of milk in a single day! How wonderful!"
"No, must." said the man, "not in a day, in a week."
"Oh, in a week. How perfectir wonderful!"

What Mrs. Brown Thought. Where have you been ?" asked Mrs. Brown the theatre, of Mr. B. just out between the acta "Oh. just out to see a man." replied Brown.
"When did be die?"
"When did who die?"
"The man you went out to see."
"What see you taking about ?"
"Well, judging from your breath, it must have been a spirit you saw."

> Not Very Pretty, But Good. -Your friend seems to be a very pleasant

He—Your friend seems to be a very pleasant young lady. Miss Brresy. I quite admired her.

Miss Breesy (of Chicago)—Ye es. Clara can be pleasant and agreeable if abe wants to but she lacks that indensatie air of culture and refinement without which young ladies in society labor under such disadvantages. I have always admired Clara's qualities of heart but have never been what you might call stuck on her style. the few. But David Bennett Will will get the thing right before he

TOM GOULD LET OUT OF JAIL

Served Seven and a Half Days and a Great

Tom Gould was freed from Ludlow street jail at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His wife and a friend were there and escorted him to a carriage at the curb. Gould looked sick. He had been in jall seven and a half days, and would have had to serve twenty-two and a half more but for Judge Barrett's order releas-

ing him.

The application to Judge Barrett was made upon affidavits showing that on the day Gould delivered himself up, he was taken with a hemorrhage from the lungs in the public street; that he is suffering from a complication of dis-cases of the lung and liver and kidneys for which cases of the lung and liver and kidneys. for which he has been under constant treatment by the physician of the jail, and that in the opinion of the physician a prolongation of his confinement therein will seriously imperil his life. Abe Hummel moved yesterday for his release.

In reply to the motion the counsel to the corporation suggested that the city authorities have been solicitous to push the proceedings against Gould to their present termination, in order to demonstrate to him and to others like him that they cannot compound offences by drawing their checks, and that a persistent disregard of the law in this city must end in the party's finding himself within the walls of the jail. That result had in this particular case been accomplished, and inasmuch as Gould was incarcerated for a contempt of an order of the Bupreme Court, the measure and extent of the penalty should be exacted from him, was one peculiarly within the discretion of the Judges of that court.

Judge Barrett remarked that in view of the facts shown upon the motion, he felt that he should modify the order so as to allow Mr. Gould to be released, upon payment of the fine of \$250 and all costs.

There was no trouble about the paying, and ex-Alderman and Deputy Sheriff Smith took up the order for Gould's release.

MISS MARY MOLONEY MARRIED

The Daughter of the Ex-Rending Clerk has

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Mary Elizabeth Moloney to Cornelius O'Reilly, which was made vesterday, caused know that the bride was the eldest child of the ex-Beading Clerk of the Board of Aldermen The wedding occurred on the 13th of last The wedding occurred on the 13th of last month, and the ceremony was performed in the Church of the Holy Cross by the Rev. Charles McCready. The bride is 19 years of sgc. She has sung in the choir of the church for several yoars and is a general favorite. Her wedding was extremely quiet. None of her father's friends was present, for it was the desire of all to keep the marriage private until after the young couple had returned from their wedding tour. All the members of the Moloney family were present except the head of it. Immediately after the ceremony Mrs. Moloney went to Montreal.

RUMPED BY THE BELGENLAND.

A Freight Steamable at Anchor Gets a Ter-

The Red Star line steamer Belgenland arrived off Quarantine at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night and dropped her anchor just outside the cargo steamer Hartiepool tha' had arrived with iron ore from Middle-borough, England, and was bound for Perth Amboy. The flood tide was still running in, and when the Belgen-land had swung around broadside to the current her master. Capt. Beynon, saw that so much chain had been vecred out that his ship was likely to strike the Hartle veered out that his ship was likely to strike the Hartle-pool. He signalled the engineer to go ahead full speed and had the helm set hard over, but he was too late. The Beigenland's port side, just abaft the missen rigging, struck across the Hartle-pool's low, knocking the list-je-pool's stem and turtle back to flinders and breaking the rail on the Beigenland and buckling in two strakes of

poor a seeman standing the anchor watch on the Hartispool's turtle back was knocked to the deck and badly
bruised. The passengers on the Beigeniand wars nearly
all saleep when the collision occurred, but the crash of
breaking iron plates and the shouts of seamen and officers speedily awakened them and sent them flying on
cars speedily awakened them and sent them flying on
any non-ense on met a lot of saliors who didn't want
any non-ense on met a lot of saliors who didn't want
any non-ense on met a lot of saliors who didn't want
of which the crash of the saliors who didn't want
seerage with language more enpend in the salior and
of which the crash of salions which the end
of which time the crash of graces in night clothes had all
been secured between decks and the Beigenland had gut
out of carshot of the sea blessings which the liartlepool's
crew bestowed on her.

-Many timid little girls will be glad to bear that Prof. Carl Braun of Bates College says that the "Devil's darning needle has no sting at all, but he

Joseph Fanning, who died in Hamilton. Ont., on Friday last, was 106 years old. Until last Wed-nesday, when he was selled byas paralytic stroke, he was as vigorous as most men of 60.

-A citizen of Boston has been cured of "nervous dyspepaia, insomnia, and great thirst" by eating peanuts for dessert. It is not recorded whether the
invalid kept right on with beans as usual or not.

—The invention of the war cycle, a velocipede that carries ten soldiera, is considered so valuable in England that they are to build one for twenty-six

men, thirteen to work the cycle and thirteen t -David Burke of Kingston, New Mexico quarrelled with Con Byan and challenged him to fight with pistois. Byan being unarmed, accepted a pistoi from Burke, and the result was that Byan was killed. -A ten-mile railroad ore and Chapel Hill, N. C., has a President, three Hillsbore and Chapel Hill, N. C., has a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Auditor, a General Trasmo Managor, a General Freight Agent, a General Ticket Agent, a Purchasing Agent, a Superintendent of Motive-Power, and an Assistant General Manager—thir-

-The Savannah News prints this, but doesn't explain it: "A lady living in Cuthbert is the mother of eight living children, the oldest 14 years, and the youngest 6 months of age. All her children have been blessed with perfect eyesight, and yet neither the oldest nor the youngest ever saw its father, while all the

-Ezra D. Stiles of Skaneateles, N. Y., claims to be the oldest Mason on this continent, if not in the world. He became a Mason in September, 1817, in a lodge held in Augusta, N. Y., and in the following winter joined the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in New Hartford, so he has been a Mason nearly seventy years. Mr. Stiles was 01 years old the 11th day of March last. and is hearty. - Miss Josephine M. Mallison of Philadel-

phia, a young woman of 20, well educated, refined, pretty, and popular, ran away with and married Prof. James, a trance medium and fortune teller, who is described as a small man, almost entirely baid, with no roof to his mouth, and therefore speaking very indis-tinctly, his countenance being much distorted in his enleavors to speak plainly. -Mrs. Katharine Couche of Rochester has just celebrated her 100th birthday. She is a very well-preserved old lady, and is as brisk as most women thirty years younger. She sews much, and her eyesight is so good that she is able to read or thread a needle without

the aid of glasses. During the past winter she has made several quilts, and the length of the stitches is as uni-form as though they were made with a machine. -An old cavairyman says that a horse will —An old cavalryman says that a horse will never step on a man intentionally. It is a standing order with cavalry that should a man become dismounted he must ile down and be perfectly still. If he does so the entire company will pass over him and he will not be injured. A horse notices where he is going and is on the lookout for a firm foundation to put his foot on. It is an instinct with him, therefore, to step over a prostrate man. The injuries caused by a runsway horse are nearly always indicted by the animal knocking people down and not by his stepping on them.

down and not by his stepping on them.

—Uriah Rinker, a farmer near Tannersville, Pa, was cleaning his saddle horse on Friday when the barn was struck by lightning and the horse instantly killed. Rinker was knocked senseless to the floor, and when he became conscious was surrounded by flame and all means of escape nearly cut off. By a desperate effort he managed to catch hold of the doorsall and drag himself from the burning building. Just as he crossed himself from the burning building. Just as he crossed the still his wife came, rushed to his essistance, and dragged him to a piace of safety. His clothing was then ablase, and the heat from the fire was so intense that Mrs. Rinker's arms and hands were blistered. The watch in his pocket was destroyed by the lightning, and three long gashes were made in a new boot on his foot.

-On Monday Boston's \$10,000 ball player —On Monday Boston's \$10,000 ball player was presented with a gold watch, which is thus described: "On the front is a fine piece of portrait engraving, representing Mr. Kelly standing in an easy attitude. On the back is represented an alk, the work being a marvel of the engraver's art. The inacription is as follows: Presented to M. J. Kelly by members of the Boston Lodge of Elks and other friends. Boston, May 9, 1887. The locket represents a base bag. On one face is an elk's head, the eyes being rubles, and below it is a large diamond. On the opposite side appears a monlarge diamond. On the opposite side appears a mon-ogram set with ton diamonds. Inside the locket is a picture of Mrs. Kelly. The chalu is a double one, weight 56 pennyweights, and is is carate fine. At one end was appended a gold charm consisting of a gold bat, bearing a ball of onyx. Pulling out the end of the bat reveals a gold pocket pencil. The whole was simply magni

HOCH! FOR HEWITT.

HOCH! FOR HEWITT.

"Bier and Musick for Charmany!"
Hoch! for laxer and harmony!
A homospathesa cure, no doubt,
For Cantor has turned the Canters out.
Straues and Hock,
Or ungiand Hock,
Hands and Milwaukes,
Sweet talky talkes.
What can be nicer, when summer is here.
Than to sit in a Garden with Music and See??

Than to sit in a Garden with Music and See??